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FILED IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MAR 23 2004

JAMES R. LARSEN, CLERK
DEPUTY
RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

IN RE RIVER PARK SQUARE PROJECT BOND LITIGATION.

NO. CS-01-0127-EFS

ORDER CONSTRUING PLAINTIFFS' JOINT MEMORANDUM BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT FOSTER PEPPER'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT TO ESTABLISH 10B-5 DAMAGES CAP AND PRECLUDE RESCISSION AS A MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE COURT'S AUGUST 1, 2003, DENYING THE MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE COURT'S AUGUST 1, 2003, AND GRANTING FOSTER PEPPER & SHEFFELMAN PLLC'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT TO ESTABLISH 10B-5 DAMAGES CAP AND PRECLUDE RESCISSION

BEFORE THE COURT, without oral argument, is Defendant Foster
Pepper & Sheffelman PLLC ("Foster Pepper")'s Motion for Partial
Summary Judgment to Establish 10b-5 Damages Cap and Preclude
Rescission, (Ct. Rec. 1066). The motion is joined by Citizens Realty,
Lincoln Investment Company, Preston Gates & Ellis, RPS II, L.L.C.,
R.W. Robideaux and Company, Spokane Downtown Foundation, and Walker
Parking Consultants/Engineers, (taken together "Defendants"). The
Court reviewed the motions, memoranda, accompanying materials, the
August 1, 2003, Order, (Ct. Rec. 869), the applicable case law and is
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fully informed. The Court construes the Plaintiffs' Joint Memorandum Brief in Opposition to Defendant Foster Pepper's Motion for Summary Judgment to Establish 10b-5 Damages Cap and Preclude Rescission, (Ct. Rec. 1228), as a Motion to Reconsider the Court's August 1, 2003, Order, (Ct. Rec. __). The Court denies the Motion to Reconsider and grants Foster Pepper's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment.

I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On July 23, 2003, the Court heard argument on Defendant Foster Pepper's Motion for Summary Judgment Re: 10b-5 Damage Claims, (Ct. Rec. 799). The Court also considered the Bond Fund Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Re 10b-5 Damages, (Ct. Rec. 810). At the July 23, 2003, hearing, the Court granted Foster Pepper's motion, in part, and denied the Bond Fund Plaintiffs' motion. On August 1, 2003, the Court issued a written order that memorialized and supplemented the oral rulings of the Court.

In the Order, the Court held Section 78u-4(e) is the exclusive method for determining the "true value" of a security in the absence of any fraudulent misrepresentations, and that its use is mandatory in calculating out-of-pocket loss damages in a 10b-5 case. The Court granted partial summary judgment to that effect, but denied dismissal of the Plaintiffs' 10b-5 claims to permit the Plaintiffs to produce a damages estimate. In addition, the Court held Plaintiffs cannot obtain rescission under 10b-5 from a party with which it was not in privity.

Plaintiffs' damages expert, Mr. Leslie A. Patten, subsequently calculated the Bond Fund Plaintiffs'10b-5 damages under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act ("PSLRA") cap at \$4.87 million and

the individual bondholder's 10b-5 damages at \$442,260.63. Foster Pepper moves the Court to enter an order formally capping Bond Fund and Individual Plaintiffs' damages at the respective amounts. Further, the Defendants move the Court for an Order precluding rescission against parties not in privity with the Plaintiffs.

II. PLAINTIFFS' JOINT OPPOSITION MEMORANDUM

In their Joint Memorandum Brief in Opposition to Defendant Foster Pepper's Motion for Summary Judgment to Establish 10b-5 Damages Cap and Preclude Rescission, Plaintiffs argue "the Court should reconsider its earlier ruling," (Ct. Rec. 1228, P. 3). Plaintiffs argue that a trial court is always free to reconsider its earlier decisions.

Accordingly, the Court construes the Joint Memorandum Brief in Opposition to Defendant Foster Pepper's Motion for Summary Judgment to Establish 10b-5 Damages Cap and Preclude Rescission, (Ct. Rec. 1228), as a Motion to Reconsider the Court's August 1, 2003, Order.

III. MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Courts have generally recognized only four possible grounds for reconsideration: (1) evidence in the record clearly establishes a manifest error of law or fact on which the judgment was based, (2) newly discovered evidence that was previously unavailable; (3) prevention of manifest injustice, and (4) an intervening change in controlling law. See, e.g., Matter of Prince, 85 F.3d 314 (7th Cir. 1996); Sch. Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah County, Or. v. Acands, Inc., 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993); NL Indust., Inc. v. Commercial Union Ins. Co., 935 F. Supp. 513 (D.N.J. 1996); Demasse v. ITT Corp., 915 F. Supp. 1040 (D. Ariz. 1995).

Plaintiffs' Joint Memorandum Brief in Opposition to Defendant Foster Pepper's Motion for Summary Judgment to Establish 10b-5 Damages Cap and Preclude Rescission fails to identify which, if any, ground is satisfied in this case for reconsideration of this Court's prior order. The Plaintiffs' memorandum tracks, almost exactly, its original memorandum in support of its cross-motion for summary judgment, (Ct. Rec. 810). The Court finds that it did not commit manifest error of law or fact, the sole ground for reconsideration to which Plaintiffs' motion appears directed. The Court therefore denies the motion.

IV. STANDARD FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Summary judgment will be granted if the "pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c). When considering a motion for summary judgment, a court may not weigh the evidence nor assess credibility; instead, "the evidence of the non-movant is to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn in his favor." Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 255 (1986). A genuine issue for trial exists only if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict" for the party opposing summary judgment. Id. at 248. In other words, issues of fact are not material and do not preclude summary judgment unless they "might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law." Id. There is no genuine issue for trial if the evidence favoring the non-movant

is "merely colorable" or "not significantly probative." Id. at 249.

If the party requesting summary judgment demonstrates the absence of a genuine material fact, the party opposing summary judgment "may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of his pleading, but . . . must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial" or judgment may be granted as a matter of law. Anderson, 477 U.S. at 248. This requires the party opposing summary judgment to present or identify in the record evidence sufficient to establish the existence of any challenged element that is essential to that party's case and for which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322-23 (1986). Failure to contradict the moving party's facts with counter affidavits or other responsive materials may result in the entry of summary judgment if the party requesting summary judgment is otherwise entitled to judgment as a matter of law. See Anderson v. Angelone, 86 F.3d 932, 934 (9th Cir. 1996).

V. FOSTER PEPPER'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Foster Pepper moves the Court to enter an order capping the Bond Fund Plaintiffs' 10b-5 damages at \$4.87 million and the individual bondholder's 10b-5 damages at \$442,260.63. Further, the Defendants move the Court for an Order precluding rescission against parties not in privity with the Plaintiffs. The Court finds the requested relief to be consistent with its August 1, 2003, Order and grants Foster Pepper and the joining Defendants' motion for partial summary judgment.

Accordingly,

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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

- 1. The Court **CONSTRUES** the Plaintiffs' Joint Memorandum Brief in Opposition to Defendant Foster Pepper's Motion for Summary Judgment to Establish 10b-5 Damages Cap and Preclude Rescission, (Ct. Rec. 1228), as a Motion to Reconsider the Court's August 1, 2003, Order, (Ct. Rec. __).
- Plaintiffs' Motion to Reconsider the Court's August 1, 2003,
 Order, (Ct. Rec. __), is DENIED.
- 3. Defendant Foster Pepper & Sheffelman PLLC's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment to Establish 10b-5 Damages Cap and Preclude Rescission, (Ct. Rec. 1066), is **GRANTED**.
- 4. The Bond Fund Plaintiffs' 10b-5 damages are capped at \$4,870,000.
- 5. The Individual Bondholder's 10b-5 damages are capped at \$442,260.63.
- 6. Rescission, as a 10b-5 remedy, is limited **ONLY** to parties in privity with the Plaintiffs.

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Order;

IT IS SO ORDERED.

The District Court Executive is directed to:

- (1) Docket Plaintiffs' Joint Memorandum Brief in Opposition to Defendant Foster Pepper's Motion for Summary Judgment to Establish 10b-5 Damages Cap and Preclude Rescission, (Ct. Rec.
- 1228), as a Motion to Reconsider the Court's August 1, 2003,

(2) Enter this Order;

(3) Furnish copies to counsel.

DATED this 25 day of

EDWARD F. SHEA

United States District Judge